DESCRIPTION

VOICE COIL INSERTION JIG, MANUFACTURING METHOD OF LOUDSPEAKER USING THE SAME JIG, AND LOUDSPEAKER MANUFACTURED BY USING THE SAME JIG

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a voice coil insertion jig used in manufacture of speakers incorporated in various acoustic appliances, a manufacturing method of speaker using this jig, and a speaker manufactured by using this jig.

BACKGROUND ART

A prior art is explained by referring to Fig. 3 to Fig. 5. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a speaker, Fig. 4 is a perspective exploded view of a voice coil assembling jig used when assembling the same, and Fig. 5 is a sectional view explaining the assembling process of the voice coil.

A structure of a speaker is described in Fig. 3. Magnetic circuit 1 is composed of lower plate 1a having center pole 1b, magnet 1c coupled on lower plate 1a, and upper plate 1d coupled on magnet 1c. Magnetic circuit 1 has magnetic gap 1e between upper plate 1d and center pole 1b. Frame 2 is coupled to upper plate 1d. Diaphragm 3 is coupled to frame 2 by way of edge 3a formed on the outer circumference. Voice coil 4 is composed of coil 4a and bobbin 4b. Coil 4a is inserted in magnetic gap 1e, and the internal circumference of diaphragm 3 is coupled to a specified position of bobbin 4b. The outer circumference of damper 5 is coupled to frame 4, and its inner circumference is coupled to bobbin 4b. In this constitution, voice coil 4 is supported movably up and down.

In the manufacturing process of such speaker, what requires the highest precision is the inserting process of voice coil 4 into magnetic gap 1e.

A conventional voice coil insertion jig disclosed in Japanese Laid-open Utility Model No. 57-160292 is explained by referring to Fig. 4 and Fig. 5. The conventional voice coil insertion jig is composed of jig main body 11, gauge tube 12, slit 13, and spring 14.

Spring 14 is assembled into the inside of jig main body 11, and generates a force for opening slit 13. The insertion jig is inserted into bobbin 4b while closing slit 13, and after positioning, voice coil 4 is fixed by the pressure of spring 14. Together with the jig, the voice coil is inserted into center pole 1b of magnetic circuit 1, that is, voice coil 4 is inserted into magnetic gap 1e. At this time, depending on the material thickness of gauge tube 12, the position of voice coil 4 in the radial direction is defined. In this state, frame 2 is adhered and coupled to magnetic circuit 1. (Frame 2 may be first adhered and coupled to magnetic circuit 1.) After adhering damper 5 and diaphragm 3 to frame 2 and bobbin 4b, the insertion jig is pulled out of the speaker. Finally, dust cap 6 is adhered and coupled to diaphragm 3, and the speaker is manufactured.

Thus, in the speaker manufacturing process, the voice coil insertion jig is required to have a high precision for positioning voice coil 4.

As the appliance is reduced in size recently, a speaker of small size and high efficiency is demanded. For this purpose, magnetic gap 1e is required to be much narrower.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

It is hence an object of the invention to solve the above problem, and present a

voice coil insertion jig for realizing a speaker of high performance with a narrower magnetic gap by enhancing the positioning precision of voice coil in the magnetic gap, a manufacturing method of a speaker using the same, and a speaker manufactured by using the same.

The voice coil insertion jig of the invention comprises the following:

a base;

a hollow cylindrical insertion part provided integrally in the lower part of the base;

a plurality of moving pieces provided integrally in the upper part of the base, the outside diameter being formed the plurality of moving pieces being larger than the outside diameter of the insertion part; and

a central boss provided above the center of the base, being apart from the moving pieces, the plurality of moving pieces elastically contacting with and holding the voice coil.

A manufacturing method of a speaker of the invention uses the voice coil insertion jig composed as shown above, and comprises the steps of:

a) deforming a plurality of moving pieces elastically to the central boss side, and inserting into a voice coil;

b) restoring the elastic deformation, and holding the voice coil in a voice coil insertion jig;

c) inserting the voice coil insertion jig holding the voice coil into a magnetic gap forming a magnetic circuit;

d) adhering the inner circumference of a diaphragm to the voice coil, and adhering the outer circumference of the diaphragm to a frame; and

e) deforming the plurality of moving pieces elastically to the central boss side,

and extracting the voice coil insertion jig from the magnetic gap.

The speaker of the invention is manufactured in this manufacturing method using the voice coil insertion jig composed as described above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1A is a top view of a preferred embodiment of voice coil insertion jig of the invention.

Fig. 1B is a sectional view of A-O-B side in Fig. 1A.

Fig. 1C is a bottom view of the same.

Fig. 2A is a top view of other preferred embodiment of voice coil insertion jig of the invention.

Fig. 2B is a sectional view of A-O-B side in Fig. 2A.

Fig. 2C is a bottom view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a side sectional view of speaker.

Fig. 4 is a perspective exploded view of voice coil assembling jig used in assembling of the same.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view explaining the assembling process of the voice coil.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of voice coil insertion jig of the invention are described below while referring to Fig. 1A to Fig. 2C and Fig. 3. Same parts as in the prior art are identified with same reference numerals, and the explanation is omitted.

(Preferred embodiment 1)

Fig. 1A is a top view of a preferred embodiment of voice coil insertion jig, Fig.

1B is a sectional view of A-O-B side in Fig. 1A, and Fig. 1C is a bottom view of the same.

Voice coil insertion jig 20 is composed of base 20a, hollow cylindrical insertion part 20b provided in its lower part, plurality of moving pieces 20c, and central boss 20d. Plurality of moving pieces 20c are provided integrally in the upper part of base 20a, being apart from each other, and the outer circumference is formed as an arc of a nearly same circumference. The diameter in the upper parts of plurality of moving pieces 20c is constant, and the diameter is smaller in the lower parts, that is, a slope is provided. Central boss 20d disposed apart from moving pieces 20c is formed so as to extend upward from the center of base 20a. The outer circumference is opposite to plurality of moving pieces 20c across a specified gap.

Moving piece 20c has horizontal slit 20e at its lower outer side. Moving pieces 20c formed integrally in base 20a are separated by vertical slit 20f.

Slit 20f is formed for reducing the outside diameter formed by moving pieces 20c when inserting voice coil insertion jig 20 into voice coil 4, or when extracting voice coil insertion jig 20 from voice coil 4. Therefore, the width of slit 20f is not particularly defined as far as moving pieces 20c can be inclined for inserting and extracting process (it is further preferred to set the slit width to such an extent that moving pieces 20c may not be inclined over the limit of elasticity for the sake of inserting and extracting process).

Diameter d1 of outer circumference of base 20a and insertion part 20b, and diameter d2 formed by upper parts of moving pieces 20c in ordinary state are in the relation of $d2 > d1$. The diameter of outer circumference formed by the lowest end parts of the outer side of moving pieces 20c is set nearly at d1, and this d1 is set to be equal to the inner circumference of voice coil 4. As clear from Fig. 1A, moving

pieces 20c are polygonal (tetragonal in the preferred embodiment) at the inner wall side, and its the apex, vertical slit 20f is formed as stated above. The slit width represents the interval of mutually opposing sides of moving pieces 20c.

Central boss 20d is formed longer than moving pieces 20c, and it is used as a knob in the working process.

Magnetic gap 1e between voice coil 4 and magnetic circuit 1 is assured by the thickness of insertion part 20b. (The outer circumference of center pole 1b of magnetic circuit 1 and the inner circumference of insertion part 20b are nearly equal, and only a slight allowance for insertion during assembling process is provided, and the interval between the outer circumference of center pole 1b and voice coil 4 is assured by the thickness of insertion part 20b, and hence an interval between upper plate 1d and voice coil 4 is also assured.)

An assembling method of a speaker is explained.

By pushing moving pieces 20c of voice coil insertion jig 20 to the inner side to deform within an elastic deforming range, voice coil insertion jig 20 is inserted into voice coil 4. After inserting up to a specified position, the inward pushing force applied to moving pieces 20c is released. As a result, moving pieces 20c elastically contact with the inner side of voice coil 4 in the restoring process. Thus, voice coil 4 is held in voice coil insertion jig 20.

While holding voice coil 4, insertion part 20b is fitted into center pole 1b of magnetic circuit 1 preliminarily adhered and coupled to frame 2, and inserted into magnetic gap 1e.

In succession, damper 5 and diaphragm 3 are adhered to frame 2 and coil bobbin 4b as shown in Fig. 3. Then, with moving pieces 20c being pushed to the central boss side, insertion jig 20 is pulled out. Finally, dust cap 6 is adhered to

diaphragm 3.

In this manner, by using voice coil insertion jig 20 of the preferred embodiment, positioning and fixing of voice coil 4, and handling when assembling the speaker can be done easily by using moving pieces 20c and central boss 20d, so that the working efficiency can be enhanced.

Further, since insertion part 20b does not have slit 13 as in the prior art, but is a hollow tube, deformation of voice coil 4 can be prevented.

Moreover, magnetic gap 1e depends only on the thickness of this insertion part 20b, so that magnetic gap 1e can be assured stably. Hence, magnetic gap 1e can be narrowed, and the magnetic efficiency is enhanced and higher output is realized, while the magnetic circuit is reduced in size and the weight of the speaker can be also reduced.

In the preferred embodiment, a speaker having damper 5 is explained, but it can be similarly applied to a speaker without damper.

(Preferred embodiment 2)

Other preferred embodiment of the invention is explained by referring to a top view of the other preferred embodiment of voice coil insertion jig in Fig. 2A, a sectional view of A-O-B side of Fig. 2A in Fig. 2B, and a bottom view of the same in Fig. 2C. In the following explanation, same parts as in preferred embodiment 1 are identified with same reference numerals, and the explanation is omitted.

Only different points from preferred embodiment 1 are described below. A first different point is that center pin 20g is provided in insertion part 20b. Center pin 20g is formed downward in the center of base 20a. In the center of center pole 1b, a hole (not shown) for inserting center pin 20g is formed. In the manufacturing process, by inserting center pin 20g into the hole formed in center pole 1b, voice

coil 4 is positioned.

As a result, same as in preferred embodiment 1, it is not required to position voice coil 4 by defining the outer circumference of center pole 1b same as the diameter of inner circumference of insertion part 20b as much as possible, and by inserting center pin 20g, it is easier to position voice coil 4 than in preferred embodiment 1, and also voice coil 4 can be positioned without depending on the diameter of center pole 1b, so that the jig can be managed easily without preparing insertion jig 20 for the portion of difference in outside diameter of center pole 1b.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described herein, the invention presents a voice coil insertion jig capable of assembling a speaker at excellent working efficiency and high precision without deforming the voice coil, a manufacturing method using the same, and a speaker manufactured by this method.